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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575



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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 6TH, 1907.

This seventh financial and economic annual of Japan, which has just reached us, is fully as interesting as its predecessors. It is far too big to summarise. The normal expenditure, having no connection with the war, was £24,692,628 in 1906-7, but as a direct result of the war, that was more than doubled, and the total outlay was £50,614,754.

Pensions and rewards, as well as the cost of withdrawing the forces in Manchuria, swelled this total. Thus, although the population continues its steady growth, from 2,993,345 in 1906 to 3,043,885 in 1907, the national debt per head rose from Yen 39,168 in 1906-6 to Yen 45,012 in 1906-7. Against this, however, the value of total trade per head rose from Yen 16-88 in 1905 to Yen 17-24 in 1906, and wages all round showed an increase.

The Government faced the new economical situation by curtailing where possible the normal expenditure, and strengthened its credit by establishing a sinking fund, to which at least £21,270,492 is to be annually transferred from the general account. Taxes imposed during the war are maintained, but the unparalleled prosperity of the country since the war permits this. The rise and fall of securities had little to do with the condition of the people, except that so much gambling is another sign of the prosperity they enjoy. In 1906 there was an excess of exports over imports of £422,131, and the postal savings

of the people, increasing every year, showed a remarkable advance last year. At the end of 1905 these savings amounted to £5,827,669, and by last December they had reached the sum of £6,864,754—"due to the acquirement of the habit of saving by the nation generally and to the growth of national wealth." Taking 100 as the average of prices of principal commodities in October 1905, we find that one result of the war is dearer living, the latest index number being 119.11. Wages, however, similarly computed, have risen between 107 and 113. The following extract is of interest:

According to the trade returns for 1906, the country which does the largest amount of trade with us is the United States whose exports and imports stood at about yen 195,000,000 (£2,451,667), followed by China with yen 173,000,000 (£2,193,328) and Great Britain with yen 124,000,000 (£1,720,198); compared with the trade done ten years previously, these figures show that our trade with the United States has increased more than fourfold, that with China fivefold, and that with Great Britain nearly twofold. The remarkable development of the United States and China trade is mainly due to the facilitation of communication arising from geographical relations. If we now take the export and import trade separately, we observe that our largest customer in 1906 was the United States whose imports from Japan amounted to yen 126,000,000 (£1,299,833), followed by China with yen 118,000,000 (£1,099,163), France with yen 49,000,000 (£4,931,328) and Great Britain with yen 23,000,000 (£2,251,473). Our at Britain with yen 3,600,000 (£2,356,557), and Italy with yen 12,000,000 (£1,221,509); these figures are eight and a half times the corresponding figures for 1896 in the case of China, seven and a half times in the case of Korea, four times each in the case of the United States and Italy, and a little more than two times in the case of Great Britain and France. It will be seen that a remarkable development is taking place in the export trade with China and Korea; indeed, in 1905, eighty per cent of the imports to Korea were supplied by Japan, leaving only twenty per cent to be distributed among the other importing countries. The chief importer of Japan in 1906 was Great Britain whose imports amounted to yen 101,000,000 (£10,348,681), followed by the United States with yen 70,300,000 (£7,172,133), British India with yen 6,000,000 (£614,541), China with yen 57,000,000 (£5,810,530), Germany with yen 42,000,000 (£4,303,279), the Netherlands Indies with yen 24,000,000 (£2,459,016), and Belgium with yen 10,000,000 (£1,021,510); these figures are four times the corresponding figures for 1896 in the case of the United States, three times in the case of Belgium, two and a half times each in the cases of China, Germany, and Britain, India, and one and a half times in the case of Great Britain.

The shipping of the country grows also. At the end of 1906 Japan owned 657,000 tons of steamers and 320,000 tons of sailing vessels, or 977,000 tons in all. Seventy one thousand tons were lost, or rather spent to good purpose, during the war, but 27,000 tons of steamers were built locally and 177,000 tons bought abroad, so that at the end of 1904 Japan had a steamer fleet of 790,000 tons. In 1906 it had expanded to 1,041,000 tons steam and 356,000 tons sail, or 1,397,000 tons altogether. There have to be added many more since these figures were compiled. Interesting chapters on currency and coinage, not new enough to quote, will, it is hoped, attract attention in China, where such a good example as Japan might profitably be taken. A new feature is an appendix devoted to Kwantung province, meaning, not our neighbouring Kwantung, but the peninsula on which Port Arthur and Dalny are situated. The civil population of this new possession was said to be 416,157 in 1906, including 12,856 Japanese. A special budget is prepared for this territory, showing revenue yen 1,866,293, made up of yen 222,033 taxes, yen 1,137,182 from public undertakings and state property, and yen 27,078 miscellaneous. To this Japan adds a contribution of three million yen. Among the administration expenses, communications absorb yen 1,509,432. The area under cultivation in Kwantung is 69,559 cho, or nearly 150,000 acres.

Two cases yesterday brought the plague total at date to 141.

A Marine Court will be held at the Harbour Office on Monday next the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. regarding the collision between the steamer *Hengchow* and the steamer *Fookon*.

Holb, the World's greatest swimmer, has declared his intention of attempting to swim the rapids of Niagara Falls, which, although attempted several times, has always proved fatal to those venturers enough to tackle such a stupendous task.

An American Consular report says that a mountain of magnetite iron ore a mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide exists near which is estimated to contain 10,000,000 tons. Lime-stone, galena, kaolin, and zinc blende deposits are also reported in the same neighbourhood, while the natives bring in samples of rich antimony ore and graphite.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her son, Mr. Lloyd O'Brien, have arrived in England and Mr. Edmund Gosse has been in communication with them on matters connected with the introductions he is contributing to the *Portland Stevenson*. As a result, the forthcoming volumes, consisting mainly of the works written by Stevenson at Vailima, will, in their introductions, contain more personal material than would otherwise have been possible.

The Volunteer Corps has received an accession of strength recently, the following having joined:—Messrs. R. A. Taylor, G. Franklin, W. Thom, H. C. Carmichael, R. K. Miller, and R. Bridger. Bombardier A. E. Rogers is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony and Gunner Clothier is granted leave of absence for three months, and Armourer Sergt. Arnell leaves of absence for four weeks.

The members of the R. E. Variety Club will shortly give a grand Variety entertainment, including two sketches entitled "Cherry Bouées" and "Bubbles" in the R. E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks. The theatre is now being entirely renovated and new scenery and effects are being painted by Mr. J. B. Northgate. The members will be assisted by some of the best local talent. There will be an excellent programme in good houses should follow.

The extension of the Pneumatic electric tramway in the Japanese Concession is being pushed on day and night, and it is believed that the work will be completed before the end of this month. The Company has now distributed special khaki uniforms and caps to the drivers and conductors of the various cars. The new dress makes them look very smart and workmanlike. The business of the Company will be greatly increased after the opening of this section of traffic.

A Nanking dispatch states that H. E. Vice-roy Tuan Pao, in common with other Vice-roys and Governors of provinces, has received instructions from Peking to make a tour of inspection, once every six months, of the various cities under his jurisdiction for the purpose of seeing how the reforms concerning education, fiscal and political conditions and other matters affecting the welfare of the people are progressing and to report them to the Throne after each tour.

It is reported at Shanghai that Sir John Jordan, on behalf of a syndicate of British capitalists, has requested from the Waiwupu permission to develop certain gold deposits that have been discovered in the district of Chingsheng (Chingsheng means Red Pine wood Cliff) in Jihuo territory, and also to be allowed to lay a branch railway to connect the mine with the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan Railway. It is stated that the Waiwupu has refused to consider the matter, on the ground that a syndicate of Chinese capitalists has already been granted the necessary permit to develop the mine.

Mr. J. W. Bains presided at a meeting of the Water Polo Association held at the V.R.C. to arrange matches for the present season. Mr. W. J. Carroll was elected secretary and treasurer, and it was agreed that entries in the forthcoming competition should close on Thursday, and that a further meeting should be held on Friday to draw the first round. Entries will probably include two teams from the Middlesex regiment, two from the Royal Engineers, one from the Royal Artillery, two from the V.R.C., one from the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and one from the Corinthian Yacht Club.

"Dancing is the finest matrimonial agent in the world," says the International Academy of Authors and Masters of Chorography, and proves it. "How did you meet your wife or your sweetheart?" was the question put by S. 90 dancing masters the world over to 1,27,503 Bridesmaids, married or about to marry. Among them 75 per cent, replied that they had popped the question while sitting out between dances. Taken by countries, the highest proportion of what, in the language of the academy, one may call choreographic engagements, is found in Germany, where only 3 per cent did not meet their wives at dances. In France 83 per cent of husbands were led into matrimony through choreography. In England 85 per cent of husbands were led into matrimony through choreography. In England the proportion is 65 per cent. Norway alone appears not to need dancing as an encouragement to marriage for the percentage there is only 38.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Denkin are not the only colonial statesmen who have been elected honorary members of Gray's Inn. At the time of the last Colonial Conference, in 1902, Sir Edmund Barton had a similar honour conferred upon him. He was then, of course, the first Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, but shortly after his return to Australia he accepted a judgeship of the High Court. While Gray's Inn can claim three distinguished colonial lawyers among its members, the Middle Temple possesses the only American lawyer.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officer, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—

March "The Commandant." ... Hymn "Un Folie le Poche." ... Canio the Reunions "I Troiti." ... G. fray the Song ... "As when the Snow Drift." ... Thomas (b. 1816) "Albumblatt." ... Wag or Overture "Le Chaid." ... Thomas Two Mexican (a. 1853-1895) "Aboojas." ... Viderique Dances (b. 1816) "A Media Noche." ... Arias Selection "The Mission of Bay." ... Caryl I. Mydell

DINNERS MENUS—Hors-d'oeuvre—Eggs à la Russe—Soup—Milk or Turnip soup. Fish—Boiled Fish and Achoy Satice. Entrees—Grilled Pigeon on Toast, Veal Cutlets and Macédoine, Sweetbread Patties. Curry—Or Tongue Curry. Joint—Roast or Joint of Beef and Ossobuco. Roast—Côte de Boeuf or Cucumber Salad. Soups—Soto, or Purée, Almond Ice cream and Finger cakes. Tippy Cake. Cheese straws. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 4th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan and fallen moderately on the E. coast of China. The depression lying over N.E. Japan yesterday has passed to Pacific. A slight depression is shown this morning over Shantung. It appears to be moving towards N.E.

Pressure is high over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific to the South of the Looches. It exceeds the normal by about 0.1 inch over the S. coast of China, Formosa and the Looches.

Moderate depression may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainless for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.1 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S. winds, moderate, f. ir.

Formosa Channel Samoan No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Looches Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Ilanwan Same as No. 1.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 6TH, 1907.

The Rev. Robert Ellison, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will occupy the pulpit of the Union Church during July.

Several leasehold properties in Victoria were yesterday sold by auction by Mr. G. P. Dunn, the purchaser being Mr. Wong Wing, who paid \$15,10, or \$33,000 for each of the two lots.

The sugar-refining industry in Japan is steadily growing, the monthly output of sugar at present amounting to 25,000 piculs, of which 10,000 piculs are produced by the Dairi Sugar Refining Company, and 150,000 piculs by the Japan Sugar Refining Company. Three new refining companies—the Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe—are expected to commence operations before the end of the year, when the total monthly output will increase to 40,000 piculs.

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ASSOCIATION, LTD.

CAPITAL INCREASED

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on June 28. There were present—Messrs. J. M. Young (Chairman), H. J. Finch, J. Prentiss, E. B. Skottowe, C. W. Wrightson (Directors), J. H. Teeddale (Legal Adviser), W. S. Jackson (Secretary), R. A. Clarke, Clark Lai-fong, F. A. Cumming, R. Macgregor, T. A. Clark, G. H. Purcell, J. A. Ballard, D. M. Gabby, Jean Pinson, G. M. Wheelock, T. Bassett, E. D. Sanders, G. D. Coutts, A. McLeod, H. S. Robert, C. E. Anton, A. S. Bremner, and A. B. P. White Cooper (Shareholders), representing 42 shareholders, holding 4,322 shares.

The notice having been read, the Chairman asked the secretary to read the resolutions, which were as follows:—

(a) That under the powers conferred by the Memorandum and Articles of Association the capital of the Association be increased by the issue of 4,000 new shares of Dollars 100 each, in addition to the 8,000 shares already existing.

(b) Such new shares shall be proportion to the amount then paid up thereon, rank for dividend as and from the 1st day of January 1908 and be in all respects in pari with the existing ordinary shares in the Association.

(c) Such new shares shall be offered to the shareholders on the Register on the 30th day of November 1907 at a premium of \$100 per share upon the footing that the sum of \$60,000 shall be deemed paid on each share taken up plus the premium (making together the sum of \$160.00 per share) in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by shareholders, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of new shares to which the shareholder will be entitled and stating that such offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance thereof in writing is delivered to the Banks of the Association, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Shanghai, or the Secretary of the Association at the Company's Head Office, No. 29, The Bund, Shanghai, on or before November 30, 1907, together with the sum of \$10.00 per share for each new share so accepted.

(d) Upon the acceptance and payment within the time mentioned the shares so accepted and paid shall be allotted accordingly.

(e) On and after the 1st day of December 1907 any shares not then accepted (and paid for) shall be disposed of by the directors, either to shareholders or to others in such manner as they may deem advisable at a price not being less than the nominal value thereof, and any premium obtained thereon shall be dealt with by the Board in their discretion.

(f) No fractional shares shall be issued. The Chairman then said:—
"I have heard the resolutions just read, and I wish to propose, and which are seconded by Mr. Finch, before putting same to the meeting, that we leave to say a few words.

At the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Association held on April 26 last, I explained that it was the intention of your directors to ask you to increase the capital in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the New State Laws of the California Government which required a deposit with the sum of \$200,000 in U. S. Bonds and/or stocks—before permission can be obtained for the Association to continue to do business in that State, or by making the deposit in the State New York permission can be obtained to do business in any of the States of America. The matter has continued to have the careful consideration of the Board, and under the guidance of our legal advisers, notice was given to shareholders on the 5th instant of the meeting we are now holding for the purpose as then set forth, and as read by the secretary, and of the ordinary resolutions I have proposed, and which your directors hope you will pass. The new State Laws of the California Government will come into force on January 1, 1908 so that it was necessary to make the date of payment for the new shares November 30th give us time to get the money invested in the United States and the investments deposited before January 1. Besides having to provide the specific amount of \$200,000—the large amount is due to the irresponsible damages and expenses who abroad among all peoples, especially among those just mentioned to political consciousness.

These facts furnish a disheartening glimpse of the task to which the United States has set herself in these islands. Not only must the few Filipinos who have expressed a desire to participate in the government, be brought to that stage of political wakefulness in which they shall be willing to surrender their desire to the will of the majority in the establishment of a stable government, but the remainder of the seven millions of Filipinos who, as yet, have no desire to participate in the government must be brought to that stage in which they shall be able to protect themselves from the demagogue and the enigma, the one hand, and become a support and protection, instead of a menace, to the government on the other.

Here is the problem stripped of all its glamor and sentiment, as it is revealed by the registration returns of last week. Where is the person who is able to say how many years it will take or what it will cost the United States to solve it? We can only draw on our patriotism and faith in the ability of the United States to do things, and say, it will be done—

FILIPINOS AND THE SUFFRAGE.

The approximate figures, so far at hand, regarding the registration of voters for the coming election show that only about one-sixth of these entitled to exercise the right of suffrage in these islands have taken steps to avail themselves of the privilege. This fact contains food for reflection. It constitutes data of the utmost importance considered in connection with the study of the Filipinos and self-government. The days of registration, just closed, have witnessed more than the registration of those who are to cast votes for the members of the first Philippine Assembly; they have seen a volume on the capacity of the people of these islands for independent, written by the hands of the people themselves. The registration books are taken together, a treatise on self-government by the Filipinos people.

In drawing the election law, the Commission adopted such limitations and restrictions to the right of suffrage as would be most likely to exclude those of the population of these islands, who were obviously not qualified by any of the recognized rules for casting the ballot. The rules were liberal and, in the United States would be practically no restriction. Yet of over 40,000 adult males among the population of Manila, only about 20,000 come within the requirements of the law. That fact of itself made a dire warning outlook for those who had undertaken the task of preparing the Filipino people to set up a government of their own. But when the 20,000 whom the Commission considered qualified to exercise the right of suffrage were given a chance to make good and demonstrate that the government had not been too sanguine in making the computation, only about 7,000 were found with sufficient political consciousness to perform even the most elementary and obvious of the tasks of self-government.

This, too, in Manila, where literacy is highest and a supreme effort was made to register all, to which the shareholder will be entitled and stating that such offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance thereof in writing is delivered to the Banks of the Association, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Shanghai, or the Secretary of the Association at the Company's Head Office, No. 29, The Bund, Shanghai, on or before November 30, 1907, together with the sum of \$10.00 per share for each new share so accepted.

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THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

THE NARROW BOUNDS OF FREEDOM.

The *Japan Mail* publishes the following telegram received in Tokyo:—

The Imperial Rescript dissolving the Duma had the following purport:—The majority in the Duma have either rejected or deferred drafts of not only important laws and budgets; they opposed the discharge of their duty by the Ministers of the Crown, have made the Assembly an instrument for disputing with the Government, have at all times sympathized with leaders who plotted disturbances, have obstructed the discussion of this question, and have shown themselves unwilling to combine with the Government in the cause of order. Moreover, it has been clearly shown that among the members, there are some who have held communications with the Army for the purpose of creating rebellions and although the Government asked that the 55 members concerned in the affair should be expelled, the Duma purposely deferred any decision.

The cause of the failure of the first and second Dumas having been the incompatability of the Law of Election, the amendment of the latter became necessary, but inasmuch as this amendment could not be effected with the consent of a defective Duma, it will be accomplished by an act of the Imperial Prerogative.

The next election will be held on the 1st of September and the Duma will be convened on the 6th of November.

The amended law will preserve the election of popular subjects, who are nobles, large landed proprietors, or men of property, but will forbid the election of aliens, and will abolish the special privilege of the peasants to send up members from their order.

There will also be notable reduction of the members representing Poland, the Caucasus and Siberia, and the law will not extend to Turkistan. The total membership of the Duma will be 422, instead of 522, as it is at present.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

TRAGIC STORY OF A PLOT THAT FAILED.

The journey to Europe via Siberia is now being so extensively used both for passengers and mail that it is earnestly to be hoped the Russian authorities will take every possible means for the establishment of perfect safety for life and property. Herr Friedenthal, whose piano-forte recitals have delighted the European residents of the Far East, is journeying homeward by the Siberian route. Recently the *Japan Chronicle* received a letter from him, dated Harbin, June 15th which contained the following interesting and somewhat alarming information:—

"On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the International Express left Vladivostock for Moscow with a full complement of passengers from Yokohama and Kobe amongst them being a Japanese Admiral with his family. While we passengers were sleeping soundly an attack on the train had been planned by a band of Gruzinians and Chinguchus at the Poronitashaya Station. The plan was that the train was to be bombed and the passengers robbed.

"But the Police, up to the end of Poronitashaya, have been informed of the plot and this, together with the fact that the passengers were sleeping soundly, prevented the bandits from carrying out their plan.

"Mr. Ivanoff's wife is on a visit to friends in Vladivostok, otherwise she would have shared the same fate. It is said that the robbers also broke into the houses of five others, with what result I could not ascertain. On their side one man was killed, all the others escaping.

"I heard this story the very next morning from a reliable source which I am not at liberty to name. No doubt the consequence of this incident will be that the diminished garrisons of the Eastern stations will be augmented again, but it is certain that so long as the Russian authorities cannot clear the country of these robber-bands, whom I consider the Gruzinians from the Caucasus worse than the so-called Chinguchus, absolute safety cannot be guaranteed on the trains of the Eastern part of the railway.

"It is also rumoured that 20,000 Chinguchus are planning a descent on Harbin in consequence of which General Tschitschakov has demanded more troops. Of course the number of 20,000 need not be taken too literally."

VEGETARIANISM.

The vegetarians—who, in magnifying a truth into a whole truth, do not differ so very markedly, perhaps, from the rest of mankind—will doubtless not hesitate to follow the Latin advice and pick up a wrinkle from one who is, in the whole, an enemy of theirs (writes C. W. in the *Fall Mail Gazette*). After all, in the discovery of truth, the military metaphor is misapplied. In the latest issue of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh there is to be found a series of remarkable papers, dealing with work done recently under Professor Schaefer in the Physiological Laboratory of the University. They deal with the effects of a meat diet, or an excessive meat diet—but, of course, "excessive" is a highly "questioning epithet"—upon such functions as the growth of bones, fertility, and lactation. The animal studied was the rat. Perhaps the most important paper is that of Dr. Chalmers Watson, in which, continuing work now of some standing, he shows that the progeny of meat-fed rats are usually poorly developed, and show a high mortality in early life, and that the bones of the young rats whose parents were meat-fed, and who after birth, were themselves meat-fed, offer a lamentable contrast to the "control rats," which were fed on an "exclusively bread-and-milk diet." The observations were made on no less than a hundred meat-fed rats. It may be said that the whole body system of such rats is diseased—the skull, ribs, spine, long bones and all. The evidence of the disease is extremely definite, being both microscopic and macroscopic. The succeeding paper, by Dr. B. P. Watson, deals with the effect of meat diet on fertility and lactation, also in the rat, and the result, in a word, is immensely favourable to those which were fed on bread and milk, as compared with those which were fed on an exclusive ox-flesh dietary. A third paper, dealing with an allied subject, is equally definite in its conclusions.

To all these may be added the very interesting evidence, still more lately adduced by Dr. Chalmers Watson, in favour of the view that porridge, experimentally studied as a diet in the lower animals, has a virtue of a kind hitherto unsuspected. The Scotsman as we know, is physically the largest man upon the planet. Further, considering his numbers and the conditions under which his activity has been displayed, his contributions to the work and thought of mankind are amazing in extent. Now, however, "a little oatmeal," in the famous phrase, has long been a staple of his national diet. The quite horrible disclosures to the present physical state of our young population began in Scotland, a *postscript* of the relatively trivial matter of physical training, and a special study of the diet of school children in Edinburgh, conducted by medical women in that city, seemed clearly to show that porridge is being replaced very largely in the diet of the poor by various stews, which arose under the influence of the informed Brahminism. The original creed was, perhaps, too simple and, once the immediate pressure of Brahminism was removed, not sufficient enough to satisfy a people to whom a form of worship from the land of its birth. One fact seems certain that although in some places its adherents may have suffered from active persecution, Buddhism did, directly by reason of natural decay, and from the competition of new sects which arose under the influence of the informed Brahminism. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Use.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for a fixed period will be discontinued until demanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PEAK CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of WORSHIPPERS at the PEAK CHURCH will be held in the VESTRY of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 2.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—

1. To Pass the Accounts.
2. To Adopt the Report.
3. To Elect a Committee.

F. T. JOHNSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. 1177

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Stamps to ALEX. SUTT, POST SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO, (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERUAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA," Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. 4

WANTED.

A POS for a Clerk, Teacher, or Interpreter possessing a working knowledge of the Chinese language both written and spoken.—(Cantones dialect).

Apply by letter to— Box 612, "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd July 1907. 1165

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1918

KUNG YIK GODDOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GODDOWNS, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAFTUNG TSHU, PRAYA WEST on (M. Lot Nos. 294 to 295), formerly known as the FO ON GODDOWNS—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODDOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODDOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODDOWNS, Agents The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD., SAM WANG & CO., LTD., TELEPHONE: No. 321. ADDRESS: 81, Queen's Road Central, U YUK CHI, Managing Director, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167



THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS YEAR OF THE

NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.

55 LONDON ARTISTS 55

Under the Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

For the First Time in Hongkong— THURSDAY, July 11, "THE DAIRYMAIDS."

FRIDAY, July 12, "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

NEW PLAYS; NEW SCENERY; NEW SONGS; NEW COMPANY; NEW EVERYTHING.

The Company—this year is Travelling with its own Orchestra.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now open at S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Commerce at 9 P.M. sharp.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1161

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1159

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the Assets and Liabilities of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

The business will be carried on under the name and style of SCHULDT & CO. at Hongkong.

Hongkong 25th June, 1907. 1111

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY beg to GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the entire Stock in Trade of the Business of MESSRS. T. E. P. SPYROPOULOS, and from date we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the above Gentleman.

JEANOU & PATTARA, 5, Beaconsfield Arcade.

I beg to GIVE NOTICE that I have sold my Business to MESSRS. JEANOU & PATTARA from the 1st July, 1907, and have severed all connections with said Firm.

T. E. P. SPYROPOULOS, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1170

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM This Date our business will be REMOVED from 33, Des Voeux Road Central to No. 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, (formerly occupied by MESSRS. W. BAKER & CO.).

HOOSAIN ALI & CO., General Drapery, &c., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1149

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 6th July 1907, commencing at 4.00 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 3, 4 and 6.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1166

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER of the UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fairly Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & CO., Lloyds Agents, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1084

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEJEEHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by consuls throughout Indo-China:—

Per case 1 doz. bottle, BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & CO's. \$25.00 FELIX TILLAC & CO's. 16.50 GEORGES ROZAK & CO's. 14.50 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$90,000, being part of the undivided profits of the Company, standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the sum be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the General Managers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th July to SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHewan Tomes & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1153

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHewan Tomes & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 1174

AUCTION.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURABLE with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 6th July, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, No. 84, Queen's Road Central, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, 16 Cases CHEESE, and SUNDRIES;

Also, A Fine Collection of BOOKS, which will be sold at 3 o'clock for the convenience of intended Purchasers.

TERMS.—As usual.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. 1175

FOR SALE.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. Title Deeds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDRING & BACLOW, Solicitors, 10, Quon's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 979

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIAN STAMPS, MIXED STAMPS, 100 for \$0.80 50 for \$0.50 150 " 1.75 100 " 10.00 200 " 3.50 150 " 25.00 230 " 5.75 200 " 35.00 275 " 9.00 350 " 95.00

Also Stamps in large sets, &c., &c. ASIATIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACIA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years FROM 1872 TO 1906.

PRICE: \$2. Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF AMERICAN INTEREST, By CHAS. J. HALDUMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," &c.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-Lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARE, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. KENNIE. Its description of Chinese Social Custom and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Embroidery in Gold.

PRICE 33.50

To be obtained from MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH LTD., MESSRS. BAWSH & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "DAILY PRESS" Office.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

21st December, 1905 217,837,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 637,500 0 0

1. FIRE FUNDS 3,366,720 19 6

1. LIFE INSURANCE

2. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

3. MARINE INSURANCE

4. LIFE INSURANCE

5. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

6. MARINE INSURANCE

7. LIFE INSURANCE

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11. ACCIDENT INSURANCE

12. MARINE INSURANCE

13. LIFE INSURANCE

MERRYWEATHER'S HOSE.

"Dub Sub" (ideal substance) Brand
Hand-woven Canvas, Oak Bark
Tanned to prevent rot. Specially
suitable for Climate of China.

The Best Hose is the
Cheapest.

MERRYWEATHERS caution
all Buyers against imitations.
See that the name as well as
the brand is on every length.

Write for "Hints on Hose." No. 254.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
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1137-2

Cunliffe,
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10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.
SECURITIES Issued by PARIS
European Govt. and
Municipalities offering DESCRIPTIVE
prospects of immense returns.

To be purchased for cash or on the
"Finance" system of monthly payments.

RUSSELL, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest-established man of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely
unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds are accepted
Exclusively for payment. Number
checkbooks every Drawing, Resulted Draw
up in bright Colors of drawn Bonds based
upon a tree of change Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted
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last Round in All their actions confidential

1013

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

85

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy—11 Preparations. Prepared
in France. 1000 bottles in the boxes, so that on
the first sign of any indisposition of the
Female, the box can be opened and the
contents taken. All the ingredients are
of the best quality. All the boxes are
decorated. Order SOUTHERN CO., BOSTON.

68

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure
English Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

1016

SANTAL
MIDY

These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copiaba,
Cubebes, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

1017

LADIES' SAFE
REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

APIOLINE
(CHARTEAUT)

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel drops and Penny
CHARTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

1018

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & CO. beg
to offer their services as AGENTS IN
ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they
have a thorough knowledge of the
Marine and especially of Eastern
requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal
supervision to all business, and with
confidence invite those requiring
RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of
goods, sale of products, or other busi-
ness, to contact their interests to them.
Machinery orders are referred to by
an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS:
LONDON. "KEYMER, LONDON."

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office, Hongkong, 27th February 1907

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the standard of Parisian Medicine. It has 10 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD-PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFELA, | BAD LEGS,
SORE EYES, | SPOTS,
BLOOD-POISON, | BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS, | PIMPLES,
SKIN AND BLOOD | AND
DISEASES | SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrant free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THIED, MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 18 Bridge Street, Bow, Cheshire, writes:—I have been in the medical field for many years, and I have seen many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful "Clarke's" Blood Mixture."—June 31, 1904.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the World.

AND FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

57

THE GUINEA PIG PROVED IT

That dandruff, itching scalp, and falling hair, are caused by a germ or parasite is now recognized by dermatologists everywhere.

A notable demonstration was by Drs. Lasser and Bishop, who took dandruff scales from the head of a student who was losing his hair and having made a poultice of them with vaseline, rubbed the same upon a guinea-pig, and the pig became bald. (See Geo. Thomas Jackson, M.D., on diseases of skin, 4th edition.)

Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff, itching scalp, and falling hair. Keep your scalp in a sanitary condition with Herpicide and extraordinary results will follow. Stops itching of the scalp instantly. Try it.

At Drug Stores. Send 10 cents in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

FRAUD IN WINES.

It is known, says an official report from Bordeaux to the United States Government, that certain unprincipled dealers or brokers buy up the entire output of some of the vineyards where good wine is produced and by the addition of alcohol and water multiply the output many times over. In support of this the Bordeaux Consul quotes a statement by M. Chastanet, one of the vicariously in the French Assembly, to the effect that "the over-production of wine from which the wine districts of France are now suffering is mostly due to fraud." Among the growers, there is said to be practically no fraud. The trouble is with dealers or brokers, who, as said above, practise "monillage," or adulteration with water and alcohol.

There is undoubtedly considerable false labelling on what are known as the "classed wines." It is quite impossible, however, to state the extent of the practice, or to blame the individuals engaged in it, for they work under close cover. Of the Chateau Margaux wine there are at this time in stock in Bordeaux about 2,000,000 bottles of different years' vintages, but how many bottles so labelled and sent abroad really contain the excellent product of that famous chateau cannot be told. The renowned Pontal Camel Chateau produces annually about 300,000 bottles, but much more than that amount is put on the market each year. The Chateau Lafite output is about 20,000 bottles, but much of the wine masquerading under that label is innocent of contact with the well-known vineyard. And the same is true of all the classed wines. There are houses, however, whose very possession of any brands of wine guarantees their purity and freedom from adulteration, but there are a few concerns of whom so much can hardly be said.

To prevent false labelling it is suggested that the label should bear, in addition to the name of the producer and the chateau, that also of the merchant or importer who handles the product. With regard to the general fraud, much of it, the report says, could be stopped were the growers and the proprietors of vineyards and chateaux required to make declaration before the mayors of their respective communes at the end of each vintage, setting forth the exact output of their vineyards. Those declarations ought to be made public, either by the papers or by posting in the mayor's office. As their stocks of wine are sold from time to time they should be required to notify the mayor of such transaction, giving the name and address of the merchant or broker who buys them, with the amount disposed of. When the entire stock is sold, it would be publicly known that there was no more of that particular wine in the growers' stocks. This would at least prevent "monillage," the most common of the frauds.

The French Minister of Justice recently addressed to the prosecuting attorneys in all the departments a circular in which he declares that "the Government is more than ever determined to repress all fraud, notably that which is too frequently practised in the wine trade." A number of convictions have been secured in the Courts of Bordeaux and in other places in southwestern France—nearly all of them through the instrumentality of the "Union Syndicale des Négociants en Vins de Bordeaux," an association of the leading wine merchants of Bordeaux, who have determined, if such a thing is possible, to put an end to fraudulent practices of unprincipled dealers. [Ignoring alcoholic adulteration, it would be interesting to know how much Australian and Californian wine is sold as French.—Ed.]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 5th July, 1907:—The general condition of our market has undergone no material change during the past week, and though quietness has prevailed we close fairly steady at current quotations. Exchange on London is to-day quoted at 2 2/4 T.T. and on Shanghai at 72 1/2 T.T.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai have hardened somewhat, and sales of small parcels have been booked at \$680 on the new issue, and at \$522 for the new issue with the first call of \$15 paid up. A few fractional certificates have also changed ownership at \$190 to \$195 premium, call payable by purchaser. London quotes \$79 ex new issue, and \$29 for the new issue, first call of \$15 paid. Nationals have undergone no change, but are in request at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions of all firms at \$780, at which rate small parcels have been fixed during the interval. Canton have been booked and more shares are wanted, at \$270. North China have sold, and a few more shares are procurable, at Tls. 75. Yangtze have improved to \$175 with buyers, and China Traders are still in request at \$90.

PIPE INSURANCES.—Chinas have sold at \$363 and \$37, and cased with buyers at \$36. Hongkong Fives are unchanged and without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been fixed at \$30, \$33 and \$30; and a few old lots are at the moment available at \$30. Indos are quiet but with a firm tendency at \$80. Dougases have improved to \$41 buyers after small sales at \$40 and \$40 1/2. Star Ferries and Shell Transports are neglected and without business.

MINING.—Ranks have been booked at \$6 and more shares are obtainable. Charbonnages close in request at \$430.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier at \$105, after small sales at \$106 and \$103. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are procurable at \$79, and a slightly lower rate would probably be accepted for a marketable quantity. New Amoy Docks are still in request at \$112. Shanghai Docks are quoted in the latest telegram from the north at Tls. 76, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 222, both with buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are a trifle easier with small sellers at \$105. Kowloon Lands have been booked at \$37 and West Point's again at \$50. Hongkong Hotels remain on offer at \$118 and Humphreys Estates to a small extent at \$102. Shanghai Lands have hardened, and are now quoted at Tls. 104 and Tls. 103, for the old and new issues respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—We have no local business to report. Fives have declined to Tls. 64, but in other respects the Northern mills are without change.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Bonds have been booked and are still on offer at \$9. China Provident's, Fenwick's, and Elecrics are also procurable at quotations. Cements have been booked at \$164 and more are available at \$164; however there are buyers, and a fair quantity can be placed.

TRAMWAYS.—Pak Tramways are wanted at \$103 for the old ex-new, and at \$11 for the new issue with the first call of \$1 paid. Fives have improved to \$222 buyers, but shares are apparently still unprocurable. Watkins have declined to \$3 sellers and Watsons to \$11, after sales at that rate and \$114.

MANILA COAL.

Pleading for development of Philippine coal mines, in the Far Eastern Review, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, secretary of Commerce and Police, says, in part:

I do not attach as much importance to the necessity of coal for manufacturing purposes as I do to its importance to com ore from the viewpoint of shipping. I believe that water power can be developed in sufficient quantities, and within reasonable limits of expense, to care for the manufacturing necessities of the Islands and possibly for the land transportation. The Agno river of the Island of Luzon, the Agus river of the Island of Mindanao, and several others of which perhaps surveys have not yet been made, are capable of supplying ample power for all the needs of the country within the radius of their sites for a great many years to come. Not one, however, of these water powers has been developed, and the manufacturing business of the Islands is now being carried on by means of coal from Australia and Japan, and the ships plying in and about the Philippine Islands do so from motive power induced by foreign coal.

It is difficult to make the harbor of Manila an attractive one for sea-going vessels to visit. The export of Hongkong so near, where labor is cheap, is our greatest handicap. To be sure we now have the harbor protected. In a short time we will have wharves built so that ships will be saved the expense and delay incident to lighting; but we have no satisfactory ship-building and repairing plant. Our laws are such, particularly in respect to tonnage imports, that sea-going vessels find it more advantageous to have their repair work done Hongkong. It is difficult to say wherein the port of Manila could be made in any one point more desirable for the calling of vessels—compared with neighboring ports such as Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore—than in the one item of coal.

If coal can be found here in large quantities and of suitable quality, and if it can be delivered in Manila at a lower price for the same unit of efficiency than it can be obtained at any of the other ports, we will have a thing which has been lacking in the past; an definite point wherein we can say to the shipping world, "In this we excel over our neighbors."

To accomplish this it will be necessary to mine coal on a large scale and by improved methods, and to have improved transportation facilities and handling devices for putting coal aboard ship.

There would, of course, be the natural advantage that all the money now spent by the United States Army, by the Civil Government, by the merchant marine, and by the manufacturing plants in the Philippines Islands for coal for use in the shipping and manufacturing business would be expended in the Philippines Islands and not sent to develop the resources of Japan and Australia. The entire commercial development of at least one of the big coal mines of this region is, therefore, of the greatest urgency, and it should be the duty of all of us in the Philippines Islands to endeavor to interest the necessary capital to accomplish such a result.

The Director of Navigation has recently been instructed by the Secretary of Commerce and Police, with the approval of the Governor-General, to so arrange the grates on some of his vessels as to give tests of Philippine coal, and ascertain the actual cash results thereof, whenever and wherever it can be obtained.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong—7th July, Sunday 6th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7 a.m.), Mass (11 a.m.) ("Fui Chui"). Responses, Petrol. Votive, Psalms, of the 7th morning; St. Dominic Galash in E flat; Benedic, Gloria, Sanctus in G; Anthems, "O Praise God," "Hail, Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Hail, Hymns 178 (Part 2) and 223; "Evening Psalms," Responses, Psalms, of the 7th evening; Magnificat; Goss (7th evening); Name of the Virgin; Hymns 290, 172 and 24; Nunc Dimidiat; Psalm 25 Verses 9, 17, 18, 23, 24 in unison.

36 " 1, 2, 9, 10

St. Andrew's Cathedral—(Robinson Road, near British School). Sundays:—Holy Communion at Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Service at 8 p.m.; Children's Service (or Baptism, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday:—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational practice of Hymns, &c., at 6 1/2. "Hymnal Communion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Devotions.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Service (in English) at 10 a.m.

1013

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

SHIPPIES.

ARRIVALS.

FRITHJOE, Norwegian str., 5th July—Canton, HONGWAN I, British str., 20th; Kinghorn, 5th July—Singapore, 29th June, General—Chine.

SHAOHUNG, British str., 1305, Northemboe, 4th July—Shanghai via Swatow 30th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TEAN, British str., 1316, A. Somerville, 5th July—Manila 25th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TEULWONG, Dutch str., 3061, Jurriansen, 5th July—Meji via Kuching and Amoy 24th, 29th June and 4th July, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

5th July.

Amoy, German str., for Quilon.
Bouchon, French str., for Saigon.
Chinking, German str., for Amoy.
Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
Huching, British str., for Swatow.
Izeph, British str., for Haiphong.
Kuching, British str., for Swatow.
Nessi Mora, Japanese str., for Kolo-Solstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

5th July.

AMHO, German str., for Hohlow.
ANTILLOES, British str., for Kuching.
CHONGSHING, British str., for Canton.
DAGYU, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
FAUSANG, British str., for Singapore.
GHAN MARU, Japanese str., for Java.
HAICHENG, Chinese cruiser for Foochow.
HAIYUNG, Chinese cruiser for Foochow.
HANGHANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KISIGATA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
KUWEIYANG, British str., for Ningpo.
LOONGRANG, British str., for Manila.
MEIHO, Chinese str., for Canton.
PONGTONG, German str., for Bangkok.
SHAOHUNG, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Tuan* reports: Light S. W. wind, fine weather moderate sea.
The British str. *Shandong* reports: Strong S. W. wind and sea bazy and foggy weather, current setting to N. E. 3 miles per hour.
The Dutch str. *Tjalling* reports: Moderate with strong S. E. wind and a swell on the voyage.
Meiji, Keelung, and further good weather and choppy sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 5th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—*Tjalling*, Nippon Maru.
KOWLOON DOCKS—*Tjalling*, Nippon Maru.
PACIFICAN, Amoy, China.
LONDON METROPOLITAN DOCKS—*Yatting*, C. Apcar.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 6th inst. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LA PRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

1169

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN."

Capt. Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports or about MONDAY, the 8th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, A. D. E. N., EGYPT, MARSELLA, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SYDNEY."

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSELLA, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailing will be as follows:

SS. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 23rd July.
SS. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.
SS. "SALAZIR" ... 20th Aug.
SS. "POLYNESIEN" ... 3rd Sept.
SS. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept.
SS. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

2

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOKSTALL, Mr. H. RUTTENBERG'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1901.

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*).

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London; or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

銀新外中滙香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*).

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "d," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION

VESSEL'S NAMES

FLAG & RIG

BERTH

CAPTAIN

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

TO BE DESPATCHED

6

LONDON & VIA FRUIT PORTS OF CALL	CHINA	Brit. str.	E. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	SYRIA	Brit. str.	D. G. Gregor, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, FRUIT PORTS OF CALL	EDEN	Provost	Bacillon	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPIENHAGEN, &c.	CATHAY	Dan str.	Bruck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SOPHIA	Ger. str.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	POLENA	Ger. str.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	von Dideron	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	HABERBURG	Ger. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PIERS	Ger. str.	Nathrath	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst. P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PRESTON	Am. str.	E. Tarabochia	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NEW YORK	Am. str.	Frank	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMERICA	Am. str.	J. Minssen	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ATLANTIC	Am. str.	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 7th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	INDIA	Am. str.	W. von Steuden	MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th inst. at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	CHONGSHING	Am. str.	S. J. Payne	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	c. Döhren	SCANDIA	On 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	R. Meyer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst. at 9 A.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	M. Nemoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 8 A.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	T. Itaya	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	F. D. Northcote	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst. at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow at 8 A.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	A. Fraser	SHEWAN, TOMEI & CO.	To day at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	A. Somerville	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	F. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	R. Semblil	MELCHERS & CO.	About 3rd Aug. at 9 A.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	R. Haughton	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst. at 3 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	L. D. A. Thomas	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 9th inst. at 3 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Am. str.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn	About 8th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABERBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted and fitted with inns. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers. Retractable issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	8th July	SILESIA	12th July
HABERBURG	SCANDIA	1st August	SCANDIA	7th August
RIENANIA	SCANDIA	1st September	HABERBURG	4th September
HOHENSTAUFEN	SCANDIA	1st October	RIENANIA	4th October

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

SCANDIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	8th July</
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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Tonkin, with the French mail of the 7th June, left Saigon on Friday, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 8th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th May.

FOR

PER

DATE

Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Saturday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Amoy and Foochow	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Singapore, and Colombo	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya and Macassar	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon and Sourabaya	Saturday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Hoihoi, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Saturday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Saturday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Saturday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Macau	Monday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and Chinkiang	Monday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Keeling, Shanghai, Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Monday, 8th, 6.00 P.M.

AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Nippon Maru

EUROPE, &c., India via Tunicorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Sydney

Macau

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Tientsin

Swatow and Shanghai

Manila

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

Macao

Kanagawa Maru

Menla, Zumba, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle

Macao

Sandakan

Yokohama and Kobe

Man is, Thursday (i.e., Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, Fremantle)

Macao

Macau

Europe, &c., India via Tunicorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

Macao

Singapore, Penang and Bombay

Keeling, Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tunicorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

Macao

Europe, &c., India via Tunicorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

Macao

Manila, Simplicissimus, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herberthshofen, Matapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Doric

Timor Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Empire

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.). (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Empress of India

LAUBENHEIMER

OPPENHEIMER

FOESTER

WACHENHEIMER

NIERSTEINER

HOCHHEIMER

GEISENHEIMER (Royal Domain)

LIEBFRAT MILCH (Selected Grapes)

1 doz. bats.

2 doz. 1/2 bats.

\$11.50

14.00

16.00

13.50

13.75

18.00

20.00

20.00

24.00

26.00

7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

A Mail for MACAO is despatched per S.S. Sui An on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sundays the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

*No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

SHIPPED BY

MESSRS. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER.

LAUBENHEIMER

OPPENHEIMER

FOESTER

WACHENHEIMER

NIERSTEINER

HOCHHEIMER

GEISENHEIMER (Royal Domain)

LIEBFRAT MILCH (Selected Grapes)

1 doz. bats.

2 doz. 1/2 bats.

\$11.50

14.00

16.00

13.50

13.75

18.00

20.00

20.00

24.00

26.00

These HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER, one of the Oldest Firms dealing in this Trade. They have a great Reputation all over the World and at Home (Great Britain and Germany) so we can guarantee these Wines as exceptionally fine. At the same time their prices compared with those of other dealers will be found very favourable.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Tonkin, with the French mail of the 7th June, left Saigon on Friday, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 8th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th May.

Sale, Household Furniture, &c., Sales Room, Mr. C. do M. C. Vieira-Ribeiro, 239 p.m.

Meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Happy Valley, 4 p.m.

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WHITHER, CHINA?

REFORM AND COUNTER-REFORM

[By Archibald R. Colquhoun.]

It has become obvious, even to those who were most optimistic as to the sincerity of the Chinese Government in promoting reform, that a wave of reaction has set in. As a matter of fact the actual policy of the Peking authorities has never varied. They have never tackled reform in any practical spirit. What they did was to smile officially on certain movements and to permit the work of reorganisation which one or two progressive Viceroys were anxious to undertake. There have been innumerable edicts affecting education, currency, opium-making, taxation, and so forth, and a constitution has been promised as soon as the people are ready for it. Naturally, edicts will not accomplish reform in themselves without some machinery for enforcing them and without considerable strength of motive behind them. Still, they created a reform atmosphere and gave official sanction to the movement from below which is the vital factor in China to-day. For the last six months or so, however, even this benign official weather has changed, and the wind has distinctly set in an opposite direction.

One of the most remarkable evidences of this is found in the action taken with regard to the great sage Confucius. On December 30 and January 1 he was raised to the highest grade in the Chinese Pantheon—practically he was deified. Moreover, a State-subsidised college was founded in his honour—at his birthplace, Chifu—which was to be exclusively devoted to the perpetuation of his teaching. Now it happens that the descendants of Confucius, seventh-sixth of his line, the "holy duke" Yen is a man much in favour of "Western learning," and by no means inclined to see the college given over exclusively to Chinese classics; but the general Chinese opinion is that the action taken is a distinct attempt to establish in China a State religion (which she has never before possessed) and to support it through the medium of this State college. Such an attempt can hardly be successful in face of the more enlightened educational forces already at work, but it certainly ranges the pseudo reforming Government on the side of reaction. A traveller through China from north to south, recently reported that the Confucian temples were being converted into schools and that the greatest eagerness for the Western learning prevailed. Such conversion does not imply any sacrifice, for Confucius himself was a sage and teacher, not a god. His recent exaltation considerably increases the sanctity of his shrines and the difficulty of using them for other purposes without incurring the charge of disrespect.

The religious question has not hitherto played any part with the bulk of the Chinese people, and with the Government it has been inextricably mixed with politics. The natural religions toleration of both Government and people has been obscured by the fact that Christianity came to them under circumstances and in a guise which made it a political and social and not merely a spiritual force. It was hoped, somewhat illogically, that the "Reform era" would see the Chinese objections to Christianity removed, and the attitude of the Empress Dowager towards missionaries encouraged this belief. At the present time, however, competent observers in China are convinced that the prejudice is stronger than ever. The Government believes that Christianity leads to democracy, and are encouraged in this view by the fact that revolutionaries frequently attach themselves to mission centres to secure protection, while the people lending a ready ear to the "China for the Chinese" doctrine, regard the position and possessions of the Christian Church with active resentment. Thus the forces of reaction in the Government and those of progress among the Chinese people and their leaders are united in opposition to the Western foreigners, who cannot be regarded apart from his faith. It is a significant fact that all the Western teachers have been dismissed, although some have served the Chinese with a absolute fidelity, and that the fear of Christianity being taught in the schools prevents the employment of Westerners in the vast educational system now being established, although the scarcity and incompetence of native teachers is obvious. Japanese teachers are employed but no Westerners, and the same policy is clearing out all departments of State. Even the provincial Viceroys have dismissed their European and American employees with the exception of a few who are retained, without official status, as "advisors" and on a precarious tenure.

The period of official friendliness to reform inaugurated a great movement of students to Japan, and like many acts of the Manchu Government, has brought consequences little thought of by its promoters. The Japanese policy of carefully selecting students who were sent in pairs to the different universities and to study professions and trades in European and American cities was justified by its results. No such scheme was carried out by the Chinese authorities. The students in Tokyo, whose numbers have now swelled to fifteen thousand, have formed a little China for themselves, and they sat at the feet of the revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen until he was expelled from the country after the plot to blow up the houses of certain conservative Manchus at Peking. No reason was ever given and the result of all the work and expenditure has been simply nil.

II.

The dominant note among Europeans in China to-day, and even in many of the best-informed Chinese circles, is one of doubt and pessimism. In the first article we saw some of the retrograde steps of the Government in the last few months; the obstruction placed in the way of progress and disgrace meted out to the most enlightened Chinese officials. But the attitude of the Government towards reform was never, in the opinion of the writer (frequently expressed in these columns), genuinely favourable to progress and Western learning. The authorities at Peking temporised with the situation, and yielded what was necessary to placate their subjects and to make a show before the Western world which they hoped would secure them release from the restrictions imposed on them, particularly the extra-territorial rights of foreigners in their country. As the result was no immediate sign of any relaxation of the West towards China in this respect, and as Western writers have never ceased to point out that administrative reform was the only basis for any reconsideration of relations with China, the Government at Peking, always vacillating and short-sighted, is now off on a new tack. In so far as its policy is anti-Western it makes a bid for the allegiance of its subjects, who are in the throes of the birth of national self-consciousness and are inflamed by the "China for the Chinese" propaganda. But where they oppose progress or education, where they attempt to centralise government in Peking, they are in direct conflict with the rising tide of democratic feeling. China has always been a democratic country in the structure of her society, with one curious anomaly—the autocratic Government at the apex. That this autocracy has so long been exercised by these alien blood is only an accentuation of the apparent

more effective. One of the most important of these was the Board of Communications, and one of the officials appointed to this was Tang Shao-yi—the protégé of Yuan Shih-kai—who is well known as a progressive Cantonese, although he was one of the supporters of the "China for the Chinese" doctrine. Among other matters referred to the Board of Communications (which has complete charge of all railways, navigation, telegraphs, and postal arrangements) was the Tientsin-Yangtze trunk line. The negotiations for the Anglo-German loan in connection with this most necessary artery of trade were practically settled in May, 1893, but after long delays seemed to be on the point of completion last year, when they were placed under the Board of Communications. At the last moment, however, they were once more transferred to control this time to that of two Viceroys, Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung, the latter being an open opponent of the scheme. This is an interesting illustration of the working of a Chinese "Board," but still further details are to hand. Tang Shao-yi, who is recognised by his countrymen as the leader of the progressive and patriotic Chinese party, was regarded with suspicion by the Manchus, and as a Cantonese roused the jealousy of the powerful Huaihai party at Peking. It was foremost in drafting the anti-opium laws and in advocating administrative reforms, and as a supporter of "Western learning" he helped to secure the granting of official degrees to the students who had taken it instead of the Chinese classics. To him and his patron Yuan Shih-kai were due most of the reforms promised on the return of the Duke Tse Tao. The result of his inconvenient activity was his impeachment not for any crime or mistake, but for making certain appointments. The chief appointment criticised was that of a man who, as a graduate of Cornell University and a student of railway matters, seemed likely to be very useful on the Board. Tan's reply to the accusation was that his appointments had been made on the merits of the officers, but he was censured and finally removed from his position, and after more than one impeachment was stripped of all his numerous offices and practically exiled as Governor to Mukden. Meanwhile the Board of Communications effectively block all railway progress, for much-discussed lines to be built by the Chinese hang fire for lack of money, and the Board obstructs all schemes with foreign capital in them. The one exception is the Peking-Kalgan line, which the Government is building with Chinese engineers.

The attack on Yuan Shih-kai's lieutenant and protégé made the position of the Viceroy himself an unpleasant one. The readers of the *Morning Post* will doubtless remember the sensation produced some eighteen months ago by the military manoeuvres in which the Northern Army, raised by Yuan Shih-kai, displayed their powers to foreign correspondents. The Viceroy of Chihli had been at work for several years raising these troops, and he maintained them in a state of comparative efficiency by having them not only drilled but paid. The weak point in the system was that there is no adequate and legitimate source of revenue for such an Army, and to raise the funds he had to resort to the time-honoured Chinese custom of "squeeze." As an upholder of the Dynasty he had won the confidence of the Empress Dowager, and the writer of this article was convinced that his Army was intended to protect China from internal revolution as well as from outside attack. But Palace intrigue is still the potent weapon in China, and Manchu jealousies have deprived the Dynasty of its chief support. Yuan was impeached a couple of months ago on account of reckless expenditure and for diverting money to purposes other than those it was intended for. A Commission was sent to look into the Chihli Treasury, and eventually Yuan was again impeached, and has lost most of his offices. The control of his Army has been relegated to the Board of War. It is not difficult to imagine the reason for all this. Yuan had great difficulty in paying his men and getting their arms and equipment and his contribution to the Peking Court undoubtedly suffered. This was the money which was "diverted to other purposes." It probably does seem "reckless expenditure" to a Chinese Monarch to pay regularly the wages of a number of common soldiers. Evidently the Board of War will have to be more reasonable, if its members intend to retain their offices, but one wonders if the same spirit of swart reassemblance will pursue the members to do without their pay. Report says that much dissatisfaction is felt among them.

So much for the Board of Communications and the Board of War. A third Board remains which deserves a passing mention. This is no new institution, but the "Board of Punishments." It is ascribed on good authority that torture is still among the recognised legal method of extracting evidence. At Wuchang not many months ago a Chinese who happened to be a Christian, and who was already implicated in a crime, was tortured to extract further confession. This notwithstanding the dictatorialising such methods was promulgated some time ago. Among other futile "reforms" we may mention the Treaty Revision Bureau, established some years since at Shanghai (with four commissioners two foreign and two native) in a large block of offices with a large clerical staff. After many months of work, when valuable results were in sight, each negotiation was broken off by telegrams from Peking. No reason was ever given and the result of all the work and expenditure has been simply nil.

III.

The dominant note among Europeans in China to-day, and even in many of the best-informed Chinese circles, is one of doubt and pessimism. In the first article we saw some of the retrograde steps of the Government in the last few months; the obstruction placed in the way of progress and disgrace meted out to the most enlightened Chinese officials. But the attitude of the Government towards reform was never, in the opinion of the writer (frequently expressed in these columns), genuinely favourable to progress and Western learning. The authorities at Peking temporised with the situation, and yielded what was necessary to placate their subjects and to make a show before the Western world which they hoped would secure them release from the restrictions imposed on them, particularly the extra-territorial rights of foreigners in their country. As the result was no immediate sign of any relaxation of the West towards China in this respect, and as Western writers have never ceased to point out that administrative reform was the only basis for any reconsideration of relations with China, the Government at Peking, always vacillating and short-sighted, is now off on a new tack. In so far as its policy is anti-Western it makes a bid for the allegiance of its subjects, who are in the throes of the birth of national self-consciousness and are inflamed by the "China for the Chinese" propaganda. But where they oppose progress or education, where they attempt to centralise government in Peking, they are in direct conflict with the rising tide of democratic feeling. China has always been a democratic country in the structure of her society, with one curious anomaly—the autocratic Government at the apex. That this autocracy has so long been exercised by these alien blood is only an accentuation of the apparent

anomaly, which has never seemed an anomaly to the Chinese themselves, always accustomed to a generous share of provincial self-government and too lacking in homogeneity to develop a national spirit.

This lack of real national unity is the greatest safeguard of the dynasty to-day. One-tenth of the discontent existing in China to-day would have revolutionised any European country. But the Chinese who can think and reason on the subject see clearly that the removal of the Manchus would only open the way for the disintegration of the Empire. The inter-provincial jealousies, the wide and deeply-rooted rivalries between north and south, east and west, would not allow the re-creation of a truly Chinese dynasty without friction. Moreover, the Manchu dynasty has no rival in China. Hereditary titles of nobility are foreign to Chinese ideas. There is no Peerage, no Royal House whose history gives any claim on Chinese allegiance. The extraordinary dearth of Chinese leaders is another feature in the situation. Yuan Shih-kai is practically the only modern leader who would command any large following, and he is a Cantonese, and regarded with the jealousy and suspicion which other Chinese award to his countrymen, whom they regard as enterprising, clever, and ambitious, but intensely chauvinistic. On the whole, therefore, it is not surprising to find that while pessimism is not found more widely in Anglo-Chinese circles, but also among Chinese, the best-informed and most respectable people are not in favour of revolution or change of dynasty. Moreover, this class, conservative to a degree incomprehensible to the Westerner, displays still the proverbial Chinese dislike for being "hunted." If they desire reform they do not want to be pushed or rushed into it, and they distrust and dislike equally their own hot-headed revolutionaries and the Westerners who are inclined to "hustle the East."

The gravest feature in the situation, as a matter of fact, is not the anti-dynastic movement, nor the retrograde action of the Government, but the financial condition of the country, which lies at the root of all the problems. Despite China's enormous resources she is at the present moment almost bankrupt. Both the Central and Provincial Treasuries are depleted, taxation has been pressed to the utmost degree, indirect taxation, high enough already, is incapable of increase, while direct taxation (such as a house-tax or bus-tax) leads at once to riot and there seems no immediate prospect of restoring the balance by internal development. The reason for this state of affairs is simple. For years China has been living on her capital, her imports exceeding her exports by more than fifteen millions sterling in 1904 and thirty-three millions in 1905, while her expenditure seriously exceeds her revenue. The tea and silk industries are declining, and silver has to be shipped to India in considerable quantities. Despite the notorious exactions levied on imports the Treasury does not profit proportionately, since the taxes are collected in the proverbial Chinese sieve. Moreover, China has had expensive wars, and is at present suffering from a dreadful famine. But the last straw is the sixty-five millions sterling exacted by the Powers as compensation after the Boxer trouble. To meet the expenditure on interest and redemption of this enormous debt the Viceroys and Governors have been obliged to raise an additional sum of over two and a half millions sterling a year during the years 1902-10. For the interest on loans secured on the Customs receipts, and the indemnity (secured on the balance of Customs receipts, native Customs at open ports, and all revenues of salt gabelle) close on six millions sterling yearly has to be paid. While the national expenditure is so burdened the local taxation has been further increased by the continual changes of officials during the last few years. Every change means a large payment to Peking, which has to be got out of the provinces somehow.

There is no chapter in the history of the relations between East and West of which the latter need feel less proud than the exaction of sixty-five millions indemnity, and there is nothing, perhaps, which, directly and indirectly, is more likely to widen the gulf which it has so long been the professed desire of Europe (at all events) to bridge. At the present moment it would be hard for China to raise any more money. She has mortgaged up to the hilt her one great asset, her Maritime Customs, whose stability she owed to an Englishman. In the present uncertain condition of the Customs service that asset may even prove to have been overrated. This is particularly unfortunate, as reform involves expenditure and internal development awaits capital, and the Chinese themselves are not in line to take any risks with the capital they have themselves got together, often by abnormal thrift. Large sums are invested at a low rate of interest in the Anglo-Chinese banks in which the people have entire faith. A few unlucky experiments in native investments have made them shy of their own railways or of any well-managed undertakings. The most fertile source of financial trouble however, is the confusion in the currency. It is years since currency reform was mooted and promised, but to-day the old lack of all method, far from being improved, has been aggravated by the wholesale issue of debased coinage from provincial mints.

It may be interesting to recapitulate some of the unfulfilled promises of reform made by the Chinese Government. First, the conversion of the Foreign Office. All that was done in reality was to alter the name to *Wai-wu-pu*. *Pls. a change, plus cest la même chose.* Then there were the provisions of the Mackay Treaty, especially those regarding mining, currency, trade marks, navigation of inland waters, and *luk*. The Mackay Treaty was a dead letter almost before the ink was dry. Among other good resolutions may be mentioned the Imperial edict declaring that all official appointments must be made for merit and qualifications, trained men being given the preference. For making appointments on this basis Tang Shao-yi has lost his place.

It is more difficult to speak with certainty as to opium reform. There is no doubt that the sense of the best Chinese of the Press, and many officials is against the opium habit. One of the greatest lessons learnt from Japan is the necessity for grappling with this national vice. There are other reasons for desiring to suppress the importation of Indian opium, and it is necessary to take these into consideration, but this does not vitiate the case of the large class of Chinese who genuinely desire to suppress the traffic. The habit is decidedly on the wane among the upper classes. The official enforcement of the anti-opium laws is unequal. In Chihli Province it is more or less thorough; in Canton and Kwangsi there is also a genuine repression of the habit, but in the rest of China the conditions of administration make the local enforcement of the anti-opium laws merely a matter of chance. The greatest hope lies in the conversion of the official classes, and although this cannot be done in a few months it is certainly making progress. In a country like China, with so vast a population and area, public opinion is the only reliable factor for effecting a genuine reform of a national habit. A grave difficulty which undoubtedly clogs the wheel of the Government coach in this matter is the fact that the revenue from opium is a considerable

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